

This fossil may well be considered a subspecies of *H. ayresiana*, but perhaps it may be better to treat it as a distinct species. The original type of *H. ayresiana* had max. diam. 22 mm., alt. 15. Curiously, the *H. ayresiana* shells from superficial (recent or holocene) deposits in the immediate vicinity of the elephant locality are unusually large with max. diam. 24 to 27 mm.

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### FURTHER NOTES ON THE LOCATION OF COPIES OF SAY'S AMERICAN CONCHOLOGY

BY H. E. WHEELER

A few more copies of Say's *American Conchology* have been reported since the addenda to this study appeared in the last issue of the NAUTILUS.

Dr. William G. Mazyck, of Charleston, South Carolina, reports that he has a copy originally belonging to Mr. Thomas Bland, which contains his autograph. It has all seven parts, including the Synonymy and Appendix, but lacks the Glossary and covers. It is neatly bound and in exceptionally fine condition.

Mr. E. R. Sykes, of Littlemayne, Dorchester (Dorset), England, reports having a bound copy originally purchased in parts, but lacking the Glossary. It contains the Appendix, but it is not stated whether it includes Part VII.

Dr. J. H. Beal, of Cocoa, Florida, writes that he has a bound copy containing all seven parts together with the covers and Glossary. This copy will rank with the few complete copies known.

The Alabama Museum of Natural History, University, Alabama, reports an incomplete copy originally in the library of the late Dr. Eugene Allen Smith which was purchased by him in 1875. It contains only four parts with their covers bound in at the back. The plates are irregularly inserted. It was supposed that Dr. Truman H. Aldrich had a copy of this work, but though his conchological library is also at the Museum, it has not yet been located.

The Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa., reports a copy from the library of Dr. George H. Clapp, which contains all seven parts with the covers, but which lacks the Glossary. Inserted in this copy is a letter from Mr. Say in his own handwriting, dated April

10, 1829, addressed to Dr. Griffith, stating that his plates for parts one and two of the *American Conchology* were struck off and waited only the completion of the letter press. It is supposed that another copy of this work with uncolored plates is in the Carnegie Museum library but so far it has not been located.

The author expresses his appreciation to all correspondents who have so kindly responded to his request for information.

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## FURTHER NOTES ON *ARCHACHATINA*

BY J. BEQUAERT AND W. J. CLENCH  
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1. Our recent revision of *Archachatina* (1936, Rev. Zool. Bot. Afric., XXIX, pp. 73-96) groups the species into three subgenera. In naming these we overlooked, however, that Pilsbry, some years ago (1919, *The Nautilus*, 32, p. 99, footnote 3), divided the genus into two groups, *Archachatina*, proper, restricted to *A. bicarinata* (Bruguière); and the subgenus *Calachatina* for the remaining species, with *A. marginata* (Swainson) as type. Our subgenus *Megachatina*, having the same type, becomes a synonym of *Calachatina*. That name has been completely ignored thus far. It is not listed in the Index to vol. 32 of *The Nautilus*, in the Zoological Record, in Thiele's "Handbuch der Weichtierkunde," and in the "Nomenclator Animalium Generum et Subgenerum" now being published in Berlin.

2. Our new subgeneric names were unfortunately spelled in two ways in our paper. We must therefore state that the spelling as it appears first should be retained (p. 76): *Megachatina* (not *Magachatina*, as on p. 78) and *Megachatinopsis* (not *Megachatinops*, as on p. 87).

3. Mr. H. A. Rehder informs us that, strictly speaking, Herrmannsen did not designate the type of *Archachatina*, since he did not use the word "type" in his Supplement of 1852, as he did in the earlier two parts of the "Index." It may be more correct to date the designation of *A. bicarinata* as the genotype from Pilsbry (1904, *Man. of Conchology*, XVII, p. 104).

4. We have recently received from Mr. G. Schwab a large lot of *Archachatina* collected at Edea, Cameroon. It included five speci-